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Weekly Surveyor

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WEEKLY SURVEYOR

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USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE

It is believed that Bulgaria is experiencing protein production problems in the agricultural sector. With the application of advanced technology [redacted] Bulgaria now joins other Soviet bloc countries that have shown attempts to upgrade their animal protein production. [redacted]

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25X1 CHINA

The reported emphasis on English in China's language training programs may provide a reflection of long-range plans of the PRC leadership to continue work toward improving relationships between China and the world community. [redacted]

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MIDDLE EAST AND ISLAMIC WORLD

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Algeria is attempting what is probably the largest forestation project for land reclama-

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tion purposes ever attempted and perhaps an overly ambitious one for a country of Algeria's means. A 950-mile long, 10-mile wide forest barrier is to be established from Morocco to Tunisia in an effort to halt the northward advance of the Sahara desert.

[Redacted]

JAPAN

The Japanese have developed a small high quality low loss lens to enhance their optical communications capability. This development and other attempts to improve materials and processes indicate a continuing successful effort by the Japanese to develop new optical communication technology.

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Although the Japanese industry is stressing independent development and production capabilities, Japan probably will continue to rely heavily on importing or licensing available foreign defense technology for the next 5 years. Over the next 10 years, however, Japan may be expected to emerge as a more independent developer and producer of advanced defense technology.

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[Redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS

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A large scale outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Colombia has the potential to delay the construction of the final link of the Pan American highway indefinitely. US assistance in this program is dependent on a satisfactory control program for this disease.

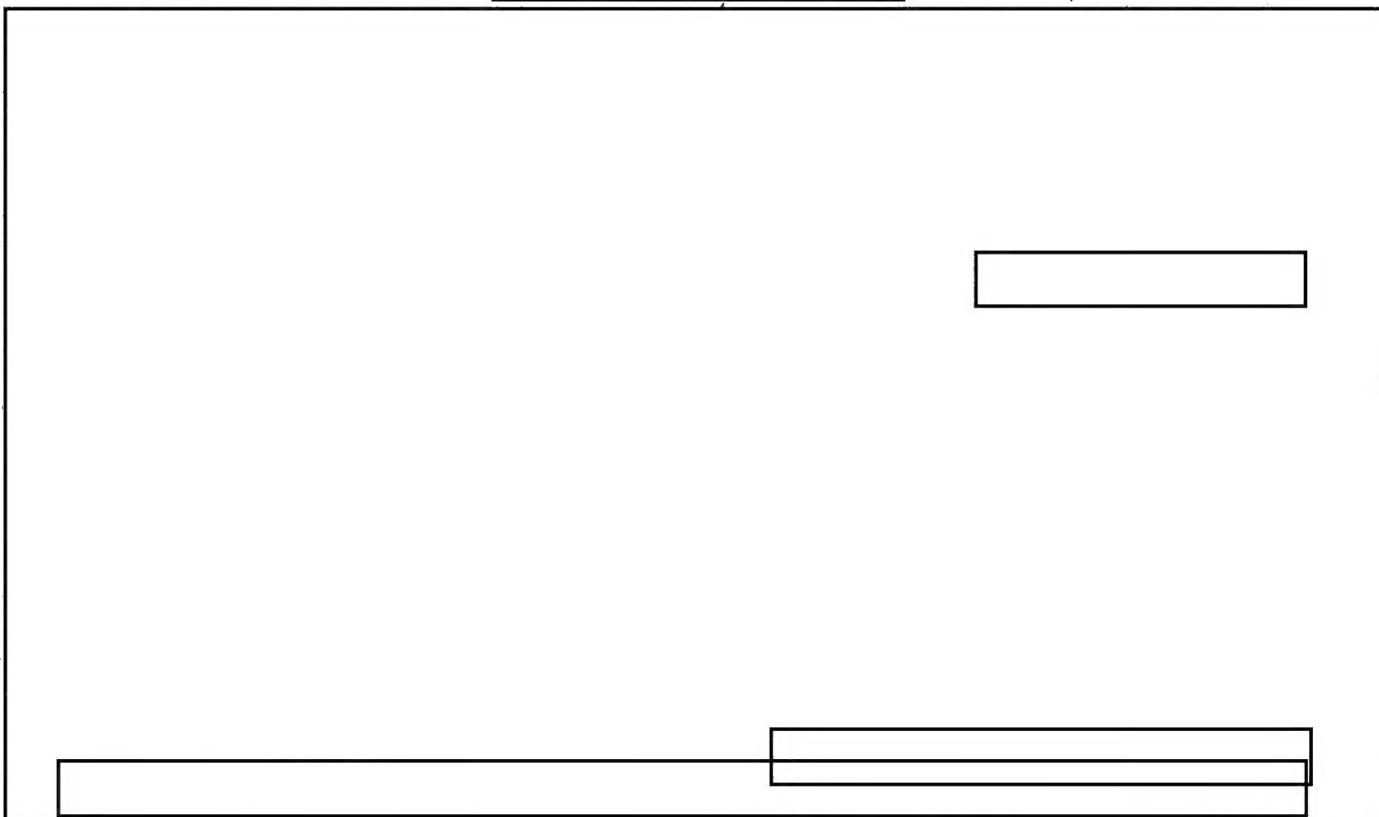
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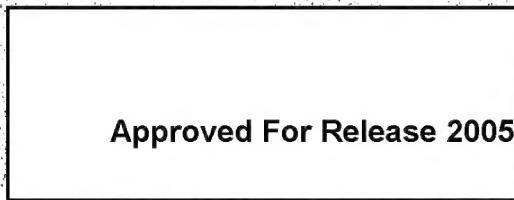
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LIFE SCIENCES

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) Endangers Pan American Highway Construction: New information indicates that FMD does not exist in Panama but is widespread south of Panama. Governments in South America still have no coordinated programs for its eradication and resort to quarantine and vaccination when epizootics break out. The morbidity rate from FMD has been very high in the affected countries.

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Comment: A large scale resurgence of FMD in Colombia has the potential to delay the construction of the final link of the Pan American highway indefinitely. In 1969, the US agreed to provide financial assistance for the construction of this 250-mile section (Darien Gap Highway), providing that a satisfactory FMD control program is developed and implemented in Colombia and Panama before construction begins. The US has not released the funds pending a satisfactory FMD control program.

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BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Language Teaching May Reveal Chinese Intentions: PRC officials are emphasizing the teaching of English. The majority of students in primary and middle schools, universities, and language institutes are studying English which is becoming the second language of the country. Other languages such as Japanese, German, French, Spanish, and Russian also are being taught. Of these, Japanese is predominant; this can be attributed to Japan's role as the chief trading partner of China and the leading exporter of Western technology to the PRC.

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Comment: This reported emphasis on English in China's language training programs may provide a reflection of long-range plans of the PRC leadership to continue to work toward improving relationships with the world community. Although Japan is the chief trading partner of China, it is evident from the many Chinese scientific and technical delegations sent abroad that China is interested in seeking more technology from the West.

It has been reported that from 1949 to the Cultural Revolution, the only foreign language taught in China was Russian. It is apparent that the PRC leadership must have considered the desirability of closer ties with English-speaking countries around 1967 and committed resources to implement this decision. History reveals China's gradual success with this endeavor.

Recent development of other language training programs, i.e., Arabic, Italian, Greek, and Albanian, may indicate that China definitely intends to become a more active member of the world community and is carefully developing the language capabilities necessary for embarking on this course.

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AGROTECHNOLOGY AND FOOD RESOURCES

Bulgaria Attempts to Improve Animal Protein Production:

The concentrate will be used to feed 220,000 poultry and 2,200 swine in an experimental program. The premix will be formulated with locally produced feed grains. If the results are favorable, Bulgaria is expected to expand imports of feed concentrates for swine and poultry production. The Bulgarians also are seeking technical assistance for developing a scientific feeding program to optimize weight gains.

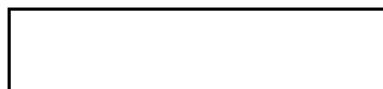
Comment: It is believed that Bulgaria is experiencing protein production problems in the agricultural sector. With the application of this advanced technology, Bulgaria now joins other Soviet bloc countries that have recently shown attempts to upgrade their animal protein production. The use of feed additives to achieve efficiency for poultry and livestock is a widely accepted and practiced procedure in the US. The results of the Bulgarian experiment probably will be accepted, and the application of this technology on a nation-wide basis will provide Bulgaria with a significant increase in animal protein production.

Premix feed concentrates yield tremendous dividends in terms of enhanced gains. They contain trace elements to overcome deficiencies in the basic feed grains which lead to optimum animal growth.

Huge Land Reclamation Project Could Eliminate Food Shortages in Algeria: On 9 February Algerian President Boumediene officially opened a 20-year, \$2 billion "green barrier" project at Tadmaït, 220 miles south of Algiers. The Algerian Army has been given the formidable task of establishing a 950-mile-long, 10-mile-wide forest barrier from Morocco to Tunisia in an effort to halt the northward advance of the Sahara desert. The encroaching desert has been causing periodic famine and large-scale migration from the countryside to Algerian cities. Six billion seedling trees, mostly pine and eucalyptus, are to be planted.

The ultimate purpose of the project is to reclaim 70,000 square miles of steppe for agricultural purposes.

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Preventing further erosion is only the first step in reclaiming land for farming. New wells, irrigation equipment, heavy duty tractors and the like will be needed in substantial quantities to return these formerly fertile acres to a significant level of food production.

This is probably the largest forestation project for land reclamation purposes ever attempted, and perhaps an overly ambitious one for a country of Algeria's means. If successful, however, it could enable Algeria to feed itself, something it has been unable to do for many years. Even in years of good harvests the country is estimated to be less than 70 percent self sufficient in food (in terms of calories). Foreign aid food supplies in the 1960s and more recently large imports of food have been necessary to prevent the starvation of large numbers of Algerians.

An extensive land reclamation program is long overdue in Algeria. Over the years erosion, untimely cultivation, deforestation in the mountains, and overgrazing on the steppes have caused the degradation of much of Algeria's formerly fertile land. In one 10-year period alone Algeria's arable land declined by some 750,000 acres. Under the French nearly 5 million acres were reclaimed or otherwise improved and developed, but since independence the Algerian government has done little to correct the problem, until now.

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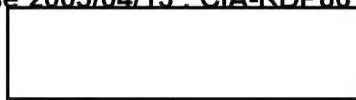
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PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Novel Japanese Input Coupler Enhances Their Optical Communication Capability: Japanese at Nippon Electric Company and Nippon Sheet Glass Company report a 1.8 dB total coupling loss from a double heterojunction laser diode coupled to a Japanese produced Selfoc fiber for optical communications. This was accomplished by developing small, high quality low loss lenses made by the same techniques as are the Selfoc fiber. No one else appears to be making such high quality small lenses with so little loss.

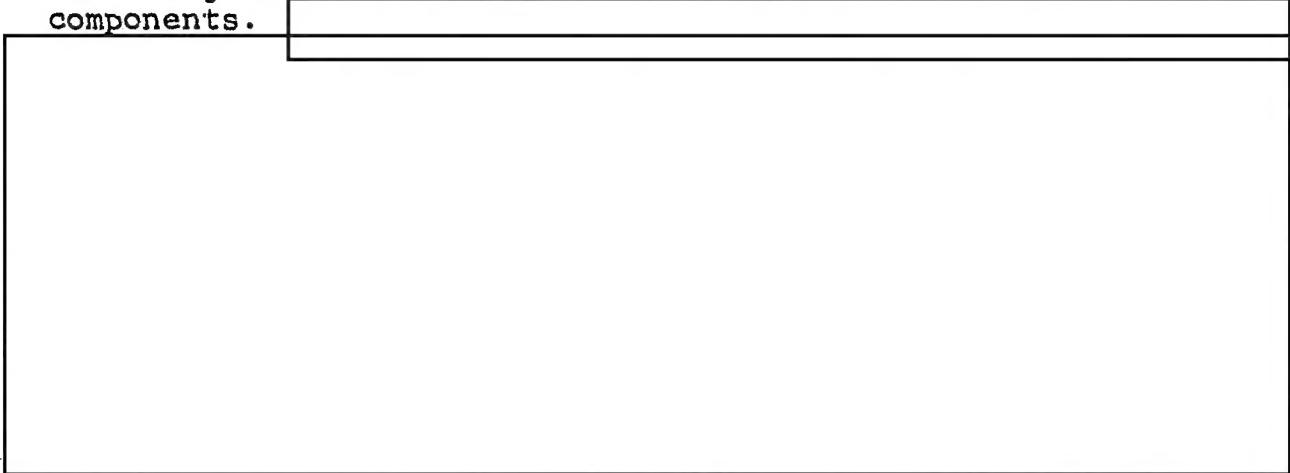
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Comment: The Japanese appear to have a novel device. This development and other Japanese attempts to improve materials and processes indicate a continuing successful effort on the part of the Japanese to develop new optical communication technology.

The achievement of total coupling loss of only 1.8 dB compared to the previous best of 3 dB results in approximately 30 percent improvement in power coupled into the fiber. A few months prior to the Japanese announcement of their low coupling loss by the use of lenses, they had reported the use of a sputtering technique to produce a laser diode with the optical fiber coupled directly to it. More details are needed to be certain if the two reports refer to the same device. If they are the same, it appears that the lens, which is made by the same process as the fiber, may be fabricated by the same sputtering technique. This would result in a compact unit composed of laser diode, lens and fiber. Such a bonded unit would be less subject to misalignment than would a system of discrete components.

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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES

Independent Development of Defense Technology is Stressed by Japanese Industry: According to a Tokyo journal, the Keidanren (the Federation of Economic Organizations) recently provided the Japan Defense Agency with an assessment of defense procurement policies. The relative importance of self-development, licensed production and importation of military technology was evaluated. The analysis strongly emphasized the importance of building and improving independent development and production capabilities. Taken into consideration were economic factors, international and domestic politics and technological conditions, i.e., the availability of technology and its difficulty, total systems development, civilian uses of defense technology, secrecy requirements, and other factors.

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Comment: Although the Japanese industry is stressing independent development and production capabilities, Japan probably will continue to rely heavily on importing or licensing available foreign defense technology for the next 5 years. Over the next 10 years, however, Japan may be expected to emerge as a more independent developer and producer of advanced defense technology.

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